

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS ON THE ISONZO LINE

Their Whole Front Captured;
Italians Occupy Gorizia

12,000 PRISONERS

Swarms of Cavalry Finish
Contest Which Has
Lasted a Year

SURPRISE DEFENCE

Attackers Pour From Positions
Drilled Into Solid Rock

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 9.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: The Italians have entered Gorizia. 10,000 prisoners have been captured up to the present.

The whole Austrian line along the Isonzo from south of Tolmino to the sea has been captured by the Italians.

The Austrians have been completely routed. Gorizia was abandoned with large quantities of war material. Cavalry and Bersaglieri cyclists pursued the enemy beyond the Isonzo.

The capture of Gorizia has led to a renewal of the demonstrations of joy in Italy. The work of the Duke of Aosta's army is especially praised. It crossed the Isonzo preceded by swarms of cavalry and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. It has already taken an additional 2,000 prisoners and much booty.

London, August 9.—The Italian offensive, which had been carefully prepared for weeks, captured at one stroke positions such as Sabotino, Podgora, San Michele and Oslavia, which have been contested for a year. The Austrians were completely surprised.

The summit of Sabotino, 2,000 feet high, dominates Gorizia. The southern slopes of the mountain are honey-combed with caverns which have been drilled in the rock by the Italians for months past. Each contained a company of infantry. Moreover, a tunnel 350 feet long was secretly bored to within ninety feet of the Austrian trenches.

800 men, emerging from the tunnel, opened the attack. They were supported by men pouring out from the caverns. Patches of scrubby undergrowth had been fired previously, to deprive the Austrian snipers of cover.

The Italians crept through the low-lying pall of black smoke, carried three lines of trenches in twenty minutes and the redoubt on the summit in an hour. Then they swept down to the slopes to the Isonzo, collecting prisoners in droves.

N.W. German Africa Cleared by Belgians

Retreating Germans Are Being
Closely Pursued in Direction
of Tambora

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—The Belgian General Tombeur reports that the north-west portion of German East Africa is entirely free of the enemy, who are retreating in the direction of Tambora. The Belgians are following them closely.

CREWE FOR MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—It is expected that the Marquis of Crewe will be appointed President of the Board of Education.

The Weather

Intermittent squalls and showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.6 and the minimum 75.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.0 and 69.4.

Taoyin Chow Has Departed For Nanking; Warrants Out For the Three Missing M.P.s.

No Official Report of Opium Raid In Chapei; Commissioner Absolves Minister Chang from Blame

Word was received last night that the Peking Government has ordered a complete investigation of the opium seizure in Chapei.

The most sensational development yesterday from the bold raid into Chapei by some members of the Opium Combine, for the purpose of capturing a big consignment of the smuggled drug, was the disappearance of the Taoyin himself, in whose Yamen the cargo was found. It is not known exactly when Chow Chin-tsen went, but it was either on Wednesday night or yesterday morning and he has made for Nanking.

Some particulars elaborating the story as printed in THE CHINA PRESS yesterday were also gleaned from an eye-witness of the affair. He said that the account was correct in every detail so far as it went, but it could have gone farther.

According to him, the foreigners who were driven up to the Yamen were even more surprised when they found what the opium warehouse was than were the Chinese police who accompanied them.

After their preliminary gasps of astonishment, they looked round to find the neighborhood destitute of police, or anyone else in authority and pondered what to do. Well, in went their cards, on chance and there came out an urbane gentleman, who said he was a secretary to the Taoyin and the latter, he was sorry, was not at home.

The Connoisseurs

"Nice weather," said one of the party. "Lovely house you have got," said another. "And such nice pictures and furniture. We like lovely houses and nice pictures and furniture. I suppose we could not look at them closer, could we?"

"Oh, certainly," said the secretary and in they went. Then, goes the story, whilst one connoisseur was busy at the pictures, the others were dodging into corners and behind the curtains, but not a solitary pill of opium could they find.

Sorrowfully they came away. At the door there appeared a policeman hitherto unnoticed and questions established that it was his permanent duty to ornament the front of the Yamen. Oh, yes, he had seen a number of cases arrive and they had not been taken away again.

Taoyin Provides Key

Back went the party and telephoned to Mr. Yang, former secretary of

the Mixed Court and now assistant Taoyin. There was some debate and then a call to Taoyin Chow Chin-tsen, who sent along the key which enabled the opium to be located.

A further call was made by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS on Mr. Yang Tchong, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, but he stated that he had still not received any communication from either side. Beyond what he had read in the press, and private information, he was unacquainted with the circumstances and therefore he could do nothing.

Mr. Yang Tchong, however, said there was one point on which he would like to say something and that was regarding the position of Mr. Chang Yao-cheng, who, incidentally, gives his own explanation in our advertisement columns. Mr. Yang said:

Chang Yao-cheng's Case

"Since the matter is now sub judice, I do not wish to discuss those aspects of the case which are being investigated by the Mixed Court, or to express any view as to whether those who are being charged are or are not guilty. I may, however, say that the Government looks upon the crime of opium smuggling as a very serious one and spares no pains in hunting down those guilty of the same.

"As the matter is so important, the good name and reputation of a minister being at stake, I have personally gone into the matter very carefully and thoroughly, and as the result of my investigations, I am convinced and can conscientiously declare that Mr. Chang Yao-cheng had no more knowledge of it than you or I. Mr. Chang came from Yunnan with one servant and his luggage consisted of 6 packages, viz. two trunks containing clothing, a box of books, one basket, a box containing marble slabs and a bundle of bedding, while his servant's consisted of one bundle of bedding only.

"He has brought no secretaries, or deputies, or any other person but that one servant with him. The other persons coming from Yunnan on the same boat were merely fellow passengers and have no connection with him whatsoever.

Pass From the French
"Mr. Chang did not wire to the Taoyin for his luggage at this end. The only pass he had was the one issued to him by the French authorities at the port of embarkation.

"Neither Mr. Chang nor his servant have stayed at the Mung

(Continued on Page 2)

PORTUGUESE WILL JOIN IN EUROPEAN FIGHTING

Invited By Britain to Take Part,
Congress Agrees With Great
Enthusiasm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, August 9.—Amid cheers for Great Britain and her Allies, at an extraordinary sitting of the Portuguese Congress, a resolution was passed to accept the invitation of Great Britain to participate in the war in Europe.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava.....Aug. 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 13

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Aug. 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 3, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behio.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

MURDER OF JAPANESE COUNTERFEITERS' CRIME

Hongkew Printers Slain on Refusing to Assist in Making Bad Money

A charge of murder was placed against Woo Zhi-tung in the Mixed Court, yesterday. He is charged with having been one of a party of Chinese that killed and decapitated two Japanese printers on the night of July 28. Woo was arraigned yesterday, his case being remanded for the Japanese assessor.

M. Ikehara and E. Kamoi, a printer and his apprentice in Hongkew, disappeared from their shop about 9 o'clock on the night of July 28. Several days later their headless bodies were found on a river boat at Chinkiang, and their two heads were found in the river near Shanghai. The Sinza district police investigated and found that a counterfeiting plot had been responsible for their murder.

According to relatives and friends two Chinese had approached Ikehara and solicited their aid in a scheme to print counterfeit money. The Japanese refused on the night of the murder.

The Mixed Court records show that Woo was arrested on July 28 when he was found carrying a revolver. He gave the name of Lee. He was held on this charge until yesterday when the formal charge of murder was entered against him. Mr. Rudinger is counsel appearing for him.

Group of Nery American Axiators in French Service



The Aero Club of America recently cabled the members of the American Flying Corps, now in the French service, offering to pay their passage to America if they will return and enlist in the American service in case of hostilities with Mexico. The American Flying Corps has won

many honors in France and all its members are experienced war aviators and could render valuable service to their country. The accompanying picture was made recently at their headquarters in France and shows them receiving their daily orders.

From left to right, the men are Sergt. Kiffen Rockwell, Capt. Thensault, Sergt. Norman Prince, Lieut. De Leage, Sergt. Elliot Cowdin, Sergt. Bert Hall, Corp. J. M. McConnell and Corp. Victor Chapman, who was killed a few weeks ago.

FRENCH CAPTURE SIX KILOMETERS TRENCHES

Germans Once Again Back In
Thiaumont; British Gain
Further at Pozieres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 9.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: We increased our gains north of the Somme, capturing a fortified wood and trench north of Hem Wood, all of which we hold. Altogether, in two days, we have captured, north of the Somme, a whole line of German trenches on a front of six kilometers to a depth of 300 to 500 meters.

Strong detachments of the enemy, attacking north-west of Tahure, in the Champagne, yesterday, were dispersed by shell-fire.

The communique this afternoon reported: After the failure of numerous attacks, the enemy regained a footing in Thiaumont Wood.

Violent enemy counter-attacks, north of Hem Wood, were repulsed, with heavy losses, but the enemy succeeded in re-occupying a trench, most of which was soon recovered. We are on the immediate outskirts of Thiaumont Wood, which we are energetically bombarding.

We made progress at Fleury by means of grenades. An enemy attack in Vaux Wood was repulsed. The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions between Hem Wood and the river.

An enemy attack penetrated our positions between Lihons and the Chaulnes Railway, but was immediately driven out with the bayonet.

An enemy aeroplane was destroyed at Luneville and six enemy machines were driven down in the region of the Somme. A French aeroplane crossed the Vosges and Black Forest in the darkness and bombed the powder-factory at Rottwell, causing great fires and explosions. Our air-squadrons bombed several railway-stations.

London, August 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: There has been no change at Guillemont. North of Pozieres, we further advanced by bombing.

The enemy heavily bombarded our trenches on the Ypres salient, between Belleward Lake and the Yser Canal, for two hours, discharging gas on a broad front, the effect of which was small. Some partial attacks made by the enemy were unable to enter our trenches.

Extremist M.P.s. Favor End To Russian-Chinese Treaty

Arises From Russian Objection to Mongolian Representation in Parliament; Session Opens August 14

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 10.—A few days ago, the Russian Minister lodged a protest in connection with the appointment of Chen Wen-yun as High Commissioner at Urga, the latter being unacceptable to the Mongolians. It is understood that the Russian Minister also protested against the representation of Outer Mongolia, the Chinese Parliament contending that there is no need for such representation as Outer Mongolia is an autonomous state under the suzerainty of China.

The protest concerning the Mongolian members of Parliament is being widely discussed in political circles. It is pointed out that the provisional constitution and election laws provide for representation of Outer Mongolia. The Government, therefore, strictly speaking, is unable to interfere with the Mongolian members, unless the constitution is amended, or pending the promulgation of the permanent constitution.

A special meeting of the Cabinet this morning discussed the protest, but the result of the meeting has not been disclosed. Meanwhile, some of the extremist members of parliament are clamoring for the cancellation of the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1913, the draft of which was rejected by the Senate in 1912, but which was subsequently ratified in 1913, without the sanction of Parliament. Moderates hope, however, that, in view of the serious condition of the country, no trouble will arise with Russia.

Parliament Begins Aug. 14

Ostasische Lloyd

Peking, August 10.—The session of Parliament will probably begin on the 14th inst. The protest lodged in the Waichiaopu by the Russian Minister to Peking with reference to the representation of Outer Mongolia in Parliament will be submitted to the latter for decision. A strong movement in sympathy with re-

opening the Provincial Diets is on foot.

Lu Yung-ting's Message

The following is the translation of a telegram sent by General Lu Yung-ting, the newly appointed Tsuchun of Kwangtung, to Mr. Liang Chi-chiao consenting to proceed to Canton in a few days:

"Having read your two telegrams I understand that the President is vexed about political affairs in Kwangtung and your earnest hope for me to proceed to the province at once. It must be understood that I am not looking too high and hesitating to accept my new appointment in the neighboring province, but as the situation is critical, I have been afraid that I would not be able to arrive at the place so soon as expected. For this very reason, I wired to the Central government requesting the appointment of Yu Pao to act in my place pending my arrival.

"But a telegraphic instruction just received by me, sent by the Cabinet, fears that General Lung will still be unwilling to hand over his post and insists that I start immediately to Kwangtung. If I again refuse, it will place President Li in a more difficult position, and offend you as well as disappoint the people of Kwangtung. Therefore, within a few days I shall have everything prepared and will then leave for the province. You have shown your friendly love to me in other days, and it is now more hoped that you will favor me with your advice from time to time.

(Signed) "Lu Yung-ting"

Investigate Hankow Riots

Hankow, August 9.—President Li Yuan-hung has found it impossible to know the actual state of affairs of the recent riots in Hankow as the reports are in conflict with each other and has sent Jao Hun-hsiang, the ex-Civil Governor of Hupeh, to Hankow to investigate the actual facts.

DARDANELLES INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 9.—Lord Justice Pickford has been added to the Dardanelles Commission.

WUHSIEN FLYING SCHOOL

Tainanfu, August 9.—The training school for aviation at Wuhsien has been completed and the trial aviation has been successful.

110 SQUARE MILES IN DNIESTER REGION TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

Letchitsky Occupies Tysmenitsa, Capturing Further
7,400 Prisoners

NIZNIOFF STORMED

Two of Tsar's Armies Are
Now Threatening Stanislau and Halicz

PERIL OF INVADERS

Austro-Geimans Based On
Tarnopol Are Menaced
With Isolation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 9.—An official communique reports: Pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester, the Russians stormed the town of Niznioff and six villages. The enemy blew up their magazines and the bridges.

Altogether, in this region, the Russians captured one hundred and ten square miles of territory.

General Letchitsky has occupied Tysmenitsa, four miles east of Stanislau and captured an additional 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans, and sixty-three machine-guns.

The co-operative advance of the armies under General Sakharoff and General Letchitsky has already given important results. The former is continuing to develop the successes his troops have achieved westwards of Brody, while the latter has taken the towns of Tarnopol and Tysmenitsa and captured the heights and villages northwards to the banks of the Dniester.

Both armies now threaten Stanislau and Halicz and seriously menace with entire isolation the Austro-German group of armies based on Tarnopol and now occupying a front along the Strypa.

Military experts dwell on the importance of Tysmenitsa, which is regarded as the key of Stanislau and Halicz. The fact that this is the flood season in the Dniester valley apparently led the enemy not to expect a decisive move by General Letchitsky, whose operations, in conjunction with General Sakharoff's from Brody, gravely imperil von Bothmer's command and it seems inevitable that the latter will have to hastily retreat westward.

Austro-Germans Progress Against Stern Resistance

(Ostasische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, August 8.—Russian theater.—On the main sector of the front of Archduke Charles, numerous Russian attacks have failed. South of Jablonica and Kretarov, the Austro-Hungarian and German troops progressed, in spite of a violent resistance offered by the enemy.

The army of General Kuvess repulsed strong Russian attacks south of Clayn.

Italian theater.—The monastery hospital and several other hospitals at Gorizia have been destroyed by Italian shells and several persons were killed. South of Val-Sugana, an Austrian detachment, after a short advance, brought in two officers, 76 men and 5 machine-guns as booty.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "The Royal Review" Losey
2. Overture, "Masaniello"Auber
3. Waltz, "Ideal Espanol"Balart
4. Selection, "Princess Ida"Sullivan
5. (a) Song, "Twigs in a Garden Shady"Douglas
- (b) "Minuet"Bocherini
6. Selection, "Marta"Wallace
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

DIFFICULTIES ARE SEEN IN COMMERCIAL WAR

Great Britain Would Suffer Indirectly from Reprisals On The Central Powers

COMPLICATIONS FORESEEN

Economists Lose Their Faith In Free Trade Policy When They Consider Results

London, June 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The newest and most remarkable development in European politics is the policy seriously proposed by extremists in both camps that the two groups of warring powers be consolidated into permanent and hostile commercial alliances. The realization of such visions must vitally affect the interests of all neutral trading nations, and of none more than the United States.

So many complications in the pathway of this "war after the war" are discovered by business men and economic writers that the dream of a lasting blood feud of trade may suffer a brief and unimpaired career. But statesmen in both European groups are discussing how each may use treaties and tariffs, after the yet distant peace conference, to get the upper hand in commerce.

Export duties, import duties, preferential tariffs, and "most favored nation" clauses are being woven into new combinations, on paper, and these torn to pieces and arranged in newer patterns as the probable defects of each scheme become exposed. Incidentally the British system of free trade, because of which, or in spite of which, as the case may be, Great Britain has become the richest of European nations, and able to finance much more than her share of the great war, is being handled irreverently even in the house of its strongest friends. That agitation, also, contains possibilities which must be interesting to neutral States.

Great enthusiasm is displayed by British protectionists over the results of the economic conference of the Entente Powers held in Paris. The conference was projected first, according to general understanding, for the purpose of devising plans to strengthen the blockade against the Central Powers. Afterward its program was expanded to include a practical reply to the German movement for a Zollverein of Middle Europe. The platform issued to the public laid down the principles of a program for a commercial alliance of the Allies, for the period of reconstruction following the war, and also for a permanent preferential trade scheme.

This campaign for what the Westminster Gazette terms a "mutual boycott" by the two families of European nations first came before the public when the German Minister of Finance, with certain colleagues, visited the Austrian capital, according to reports, to broach the subject of a commercial union. The conception of the "Mittel-Europa" bond was launched in a book of that title by Professor Naumann, which has attained remarkably wide circulation throughout Germany and also Austria. It proposes a Zollverein of all the States of the central group, gathered into a self-sustaining commercial empire, stretching from the

Lucky Sailor Will Try for Commission



A.W. NILAND U.S.N.

New York, July 1.—Coming unexpectedly into a fortune of \$3,500 (gold) is not going to cause Chief Machinist Mate A. W. Niland to leave the United States navy. Aboard the submarine tender Ozark, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Niland declared today that he was after a commission and did not intend to quit Uncle Sam's service without getting it.

Niland went to the Allied Bazaar and entered a contest for a pearl necklace worth \$10,000. He was dazed temporarily when told that he had won the string of gems, but soon recovered his composure. Learning that the woman who donated the necklace would pay \$5,500 for it, he lost no time in turning it into cash. The money goes to Niland's brother, who is in business in Pennsylvania.

"That \$5,500 will make a respectable business of it," commented the young sailor. "I have been investing some of my salary in the enterprise for a long time."

Niland has been in the navy five years and in that time has reached a rank which is not usually earned except by much longer service. His second enlistment will expire a year from now, and he intends to reenlist immediately.

"The navy needs officers," he said, "and I want to be one. I have reached my limit as a petty officer. Now I shall go after a commission. It would be foolish for me to desert the service now just because I have unexpectedly received a lot of money."

North Sea to the Persian Gulf. The Professor demonstrates that such a combination might be nearly self-supporting in the matter of the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials for manufacturing, and be enriched by the trade among its own members in these combinations, as well as in manufactures.

Complications in Proposed Plans
The importance of these combinations to distant neutral nations like the United States is a topic of argument. Their erection would depend upon free trade or preferential tariffs, between their members. That necessarily would abolish the most favored nation clause in existing treaties. For the small neutral nations of Europe the difficulty of

remaining outside one or the other of the great groups would be created. The Scandinavian countries, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland, would be under the pressure of varying geographical forces, and perhaps such trading regulations as are being exercised by the belligerent powers to prevent the smaller nations from helping enemies.

Statesmanship and diplomacy could hardly be confronted with more complications than these proposed trade unions present. From the standpoint of geography the attitude of the combination appears more logical and workable than one consisting of Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and the great British colonies, and the dependencies of Australia, Canada, and India. Besides the geographical handicaps, which for the Entente nations would mean diverting much of their commerce from the natural channels, there is the problem of reconciling their divergent fiscal systems. Great Britain is a free trade country; most of her allies are strongly protectionist, while the British self-governing dominions of Canada and Australia exercise the right of maintaining protective tariffs against the mother country. Free trade among all its members seems a necessary condition of a commercial partnership in which the principal partner enters the firm on the basis of the open door. On the other hand, the open door of free trade necessarily must be closed against the members of the opposition house.

The status of monetary exchange after the war presents another possible embarrassment. The well-known writer, Dr. Dillon, offers an interesting prediction.

"The financial plight of Germany and Austria," he says, "will be such that the international exchange in Berlin or Vienna will approach more nearly to that of Petrograd than to that of London. One of the direct consequences of this inequality between ourselves and our allies will be that Russia's commercial custom will be irresistibly drawn to Germany and Austria, and away from Great Britain. For Russia's industrial and commercial requirements could then be much more cheaply supplied by the two first-named countries, because the purchasing power of the Russian rouble will be greater in the Central Empires than in Britain and France. Machinery, for instance, which would cost \$50,000 in Manchester would be obtainable in Stuttgart or Chemnitz for about \$42,000 worth of roubles."

American merchants having ambitions for Russian business after the war may find Dr. Dillon's prophecy useful.

Must Plan Economic Campaign
The chief point of contention which has arisen in the discussion of the Middle Europe bond has been the sensitiveness of Austria-Hungary, and particularly the Hungarian faction, regarding possible domination by Germany over the economic life of her sister empire. The Vice President of the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr Sylvester, has presented the other side of the picture. He said:

"Experience has brought home to us the fact that military and economic problems are so intimately related to each other that they can be solved only together. And as on the military front there can be but one guiding idea for defense and attack, if success is to be achieved, and as tactics, organization, and munitions for the campaign have to be prepared in peace time, it behooves the

two empires to be similarly organizing in the economic domain during the progress of the war. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the service of communications, the financial affairs, social legislation, and our relations with foreign countries should be settled betimes in like fashion."

Free trade allegiance in Britain is by no means dead, although the war has dealt it a body blow. The Manchester Guardian, the Westminster Gazette, and the Economist, all influential journals, remain loyal. The Spectator, once the citadel of extreme free trade, has undergone some revision of details of its creed. The editor, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, now concedes—with most free traders of this transition period—that a nation must preserve those industries necessary to its existence in time of war, even if measures of artificial respiration are necessary to sustain their breath during normal times. There is much discussion of "key" industries, a term which has become a sort of watchword in the new economic debate.

The Economist, discussing the agitation for transferring the hostilities of the battlefield to the factories, presents figures to prove that Germany has been Britain's best customer in Europe for some years past. The Westminster Gazette follows the same line, saying: "We do not realize that the two processes are identical; we think of Germany trying in vain to send her goods here and being refused, and of Great Britain proudly refusing to send her goods to Germany, though begged to do so. We cannot prevent German goods from coming to this country without also preventing British goods from going to Germany, and we cannot inflict a blow on the German trader who trades with us, without also inflicting a blow on the English trader who trades with Germany."

And the Westminster indicates omens of good cheer for Americans in a prospect which might at first glance seem a dark one. "In the meantime a few neutrals such as the United States," it says, "which were powerful enough to remain independent, would have the advantage of trading with both camps, and might easily run ahead of the nations in either camp."

Altogether the construction of a European commercial bond appears to give its engineers difficulties beside which the application of the old American reciprocity policy of James G. Blaine was mere child's play.

10 Zeppelins Harass East English Coast

Indiscriminate Destruction Of Property Was Apparently Main Object

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 9.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: Hostile air-ships crossed the East Coast early this morning. Another is reported to have visited the south-east coast of Scotland and to have bombed various localities along the coast.

Up to the present, three women and a child are reported to have been killed and fourteen persons injured. No damage of military importance was done.

Our anti-aircraft guns drove off the Zeppelins from several places. Later, the Press Bureau stated that a revised list of the casualties showed that a man, two women and three children were killed and five men, six women and six children injured.

An official message states: "It is estimated that seven to ten air-ships participated in the raid, operating singly or in pairs. Apparently, indiscriminate destruction of property was the main object. A naval aeroplane pursued one Zeppelin out to sea for several miles."

Unofficial reports of the air-raid indicate that both explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. Apparently, most of the casualties occurred on the East Coast, where a score of bombs, chiefly incendiary, were dropped. One or two persons were killed and ten injured. Slight fires were caused.

A Zeppelin was seen at a great height and, travelling north-eastward, soon disappeared out to sea. Search-lights lit it up and anti-aircraft guns fired at it.

Another Danish Ship Captured by Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 9.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamer Trident (3,129 tons), the Greek steamer Achilleus (843 tons) and the schooner Demaris, sunk in the Channel.
The Danish steamer Ydun (645 tons) has been seized by German torpedo-boats in Kattegat and taken to Swinemunde.

Murray Drives Turks Ever Farther Away

Routed From Entrenchments By Dashing Charge of Imperial Camel Corps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 9.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports: The pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. The Turkish rear-guard is being pressed back northward and westward, while, to the south, a dashing attack by the Imperial Camel Corps drove them out from their entrenchments. We captured some more prisoners.

The enemy's rear-guard has now retired to a line north and south of Bir-el-Abd, fifteen miles east of Katia.

Cairo, August 8.—The Turks advanced at Romani in massed formation, at some points calling out to the English and Australians to surrender. They were met with a devastating machine-gun fire.

It is stated that the Turks suffered so terribly from thirst that they killed camels and drank their blood.

The King has telegraphed to General Sir Archibald Murray, expressing his appreciation of the brilliant successes gained by the British forces in Egypt, in the hot season, in a desert country.

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

Washington, August 10.—An official body of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress has been established to keep the U. S. Congress always well informed of the affairs with friendly powers. The aims of that body are as follows:

- 1.—To assure the maintenance of friendly relations with the parliament of China and other foreign powers.
- 2.—To maintain always impartial and righteous views on various questions.
- 3.—To exchange views on legislative affairs.
- 4.—To have good understanding of the intentions of the powers internationally.

JAPANESE EDUCATION

Tokio, August 10.—As the educational affairs of Japanese in foreign countries and the Colonies have become gradually very complicated, the Department of Education has decided to establish a section of education abroad and is now investigating the organization of the section to be adopted.

Taoyin Chow Has Departed

(Continued from Page 1)

Yun lodging-house in Hupeh Road, where some of the opium was found, nor has he had his luggage or belongings there, he having his own residence in the French Concession. On arrival here, the Taoyin sent his deputy to welcome him and the members of Parliament and they all drove to the Mung Yun lodging-house for a reception, immediately after which he went home, with his servant and luggage.

"No-one is more surprised than Mr. Chang at the smuggling and I know that he is most anxious that no stone be left unturned to discover the real culprits."

An Exceptional Courtesy
From inquiries made at the Customs, it seems that it is most unusual for requests to be made for "the courtesies of the port" to be extended to any Chinese—in other words, for their baggage to be passed without any examination whatever. In the instance of the Chinese mixed up with this opium case, however, a personal letter came from Taoyin Chow and the request could hardly be ignored. Furthermore, whether by order of the Taoyin or not cannot be ascertained, as that official has left Shanghai, an officer from the Yamen met the party's luggage with papers setting forth the contents were the concern of the Taoyin, which seemed to be pretty good guarantee.

Warrants For Missing M.P.s.
Despatch warrants will be issued today for the three Yunnan members of Parliament who fled the city on Tuesday, when the first seizure of opium from Hupeh Road became public. It is expected that they will be overtaken at Hangchow.

Solicitors for the three officials now under arrest had not been selected last night. It is expected that counsel will appear for them today in the Mixed Court.

The three are still held in the Louza station, following their failure to secure bonds to satisfy the officials. They will make another effort today to gain their release on acceptable security. The bond of each has been placed at Tls. 10,000.

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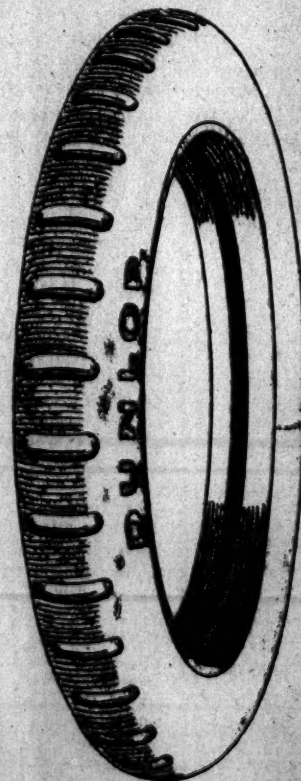
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try, Natives Think Nothing
Too Good For Them

A CORRESPONDENT'S VISIT

Finds Also Yankee Ambulance
Workers Who Complain That
They Do Not Get Under Fire
Often Enough

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, June 17.—It was a few minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning in the Gare de l'Est, and I was about to become a passenger on the most important French train—the Paris-Verdun express. Therefore I was nursing a very considerable thrill. Everybody taking that train, I felt, would have a similar feeling. In fact, according to my ideas, there should have been a halo of thrills over the train, the platform adjacent and quite a large area of the station as well.

But there wasn't. Except for my own carefully veiled one, there was not a single thrill on the premises so far as I could discover. In its thrilllessness the scene resembled the departure of the Stamford local from the Grand Central. Uniforms were more abundant, of course (only two men besides myself wore muffs) and goodbyes were of a more repressed and lingering character.

No Tears but Some Smiles
Among the women who had come to see their menfolk off on a journey that had the most murderous battle of history as its destination I saw none who wept, but some who laughed. Perhaps only those who are sure of themselves and their emotions go to the Gare de l'Est. The others, I suppose, say goodbye at home.

"The Verdun train, sir? Right over there on track No. 4," remarked a matter-of-fact gateman, having carefully scrutinized my military passport and punched my civilian ticket. The ticket, be it remarked, is unobtainable without the passport.

I managed to get half a seat in a compartment choked with soldiers ranging in rank from Major to simple "pollu," all of whom fastened upon me a benign but intensely curious gaze. Few civilians and fewer foreigners find places in the

Verdun train. It belongs to the army almost as much as a firing trench.

Of course, the Paris-Verdun express doesn't go to Verdun itself. Many months have passed since a passenger train entered the stronghold on the Meuse. You can visit Verdun, if the General Staff lets you, on foot, on horseback, by automobile or in an aeroplane, but not by rail. Therefore, the train which rolls out of the Gare de l'Est at 8 o'clock every morning takes you only as far as one of the several bases or rail-heads within sound but not within sight of the guns. Thence you proceed by one of the means of transit mentioned above to the real front or to wherever you are going behind the front.

'Seeing Verdun' in Style

On my last visit to the Verdun sector, in March, I was a member of one of the painstakingly prepared sightseeing parties arranged by the Foreign Ministry in conjunction with Great General Headquarters. Such tours are swathed in luxury, and so we made the trip all the way from Paris in magnificent limousines. Generals and Cabinet Ministers always voyage about the front in this fashion. The real fighting men, however, getting back on the job after a six days' furlough or a six months' sojourn in a hospital, go by rail. That's why, on this second trip, I was glad to exchange the gorgeous staff car for a crowded corner in the "Paris-Verdun Express."

In the second class compartment in which I sat there was considerable conversation, but very little war talk. All but one of the soldiers and officers—jumbled together with disregard of rank that would be startling in any army other than that of France—had been in Paris on leave, and their favorite topic evidently was the boulevards, the cafes, the music halls and such other entertainment as may be found in a war-ridden city of light. When they spoke of the front it was not to discuss the situation as a whole but to exchange notes on the merits or demerits, from the standpoint of discomfort, of their respective niches in the trench line. Seemingly they were quite without curiosity as to the day's development at Verdun or anywhere else. Most of them had not even read the 11 o'clock communiqué of the night before.

Train Running to Hades

There was only one reference to the nature of the journey all were leaving. That was just as we were leaving the station, when a "pollu" remarked smilingly to his neighbor: "Well, we're off again on the train that hauls us back to hell!"

Passing through the corridor for lunch in the dining car, I was sur-

prised to find quite a number of women in the various compartments, perhaps a score in all. They seemed to divide themselves into two classes, those who were returning to homes in the zone of the armies and those who by some subtle but exceedingly powerful "pull" had managed to get authorization to visit somebody in that same exclusive zone. Among the latter, it was amusing to note, there were not only the mothers and wives of soldiers, but also certain lively little ladies whose relations with the warriors they were about to visit were obviously of a more frivolous nature.

At luncheon the democratic mixture of officers and men was even more pronounced. At one table two lofty beings whose speckless horizon-blue tunics and scarlet-and-white armlets betokened the General Staff sat facing a grimy individual with corporal's stripes on his sleeves and a battered helmet redolent of the front trenches. I am fairly familiar with the United States, British and German armies, and I cannot imagine a similar incident occurring in any of them without attracting considerable attention.

The base at which I left the train was Bar-le-Duc. Now, there are a considerable number of civilian residents remaining in that town, but civilian visitors are exceedingly rare. Hence I was surprised that the examination of my papers was merely a perfunctory performance carried out by a gendarme who didn't even bother to see whether my face matched the ghostly portrait glued to the passport. Nobody so much as glanced at me as I debouched from the station, and a moment later I was permitted to use a military telephone—for the purpose of having a military automobile assigned to me without any questions being asked. While I was speaking the wires got twisted and I suddenly found myself in communication with an artillery post, with the bombardment twenty miles away ringing in my ears!

The immediate vicinity of the Bar-le-Duc Station was thronged with "permissions"—men starting on or returning from a period of leave. There are two sure ways of telling whether a man is going to or coming from the trenches. One is his cleanliness or his muddiness. The other is his expression—if he wears a broad, anticipatory grin, his "permission" has just begun; if he has a reminiscent, meditative smile, it is at an end. Still, good humor is the common trait of them all—the humor which no cascade of German shells, no matter how crushing, seems to overcome.

American Flyers in Comfort

Eventually the promised motor turned up and I was whisked off

through the sunshine to the camp of "Escadille No. 124 de l'Aviation Francaise," or, as it is more generally called, the American Flying Squadron. That was to be my first stop on the road to Verdun. Just where the Americans are housed one is obviously forbidden to disclose, but one may safely say they are surrounded with comforts, luxuries even, not to be scorned even by those among them who are sons of millionaires.

Their present home is a villa, the residence before the war of a great French engineer, with hot and cold running water, plumbing and a real bath-tub—the only one, I was informed, within a radius of twenty miles. The house is so commodious that most of the ten or twelve members of the squadron have rooms to themselves. Although only one of them, William Thaw 3d, is of commissioned rank, they live as equals, no discrimination being made even in favor of the French captain who commands the corps.

Military orderlies serve them meals that are quite as fastidious as those set before most generals, and each man contributes a fixed percentage of his pay to the mess bill. Thus Thaw, receiving a lieutenant's pay, contributes more than Elliot C. Cowdin of Gramercy Park, who, despite the wealth of his parents, is rated as less prosperous because he draws only sergeant's pay.

I gathered that flying for France is not a self-supporting profession but from the viewpoint of sport—which is the way it is regarded by all the Americans—it is comparatively inexpensive. For 100 francs (about \$20) a month above one's pay one can live in regal style. I imagine trying to finance a big-game shooting excursion or a polo match on \$20 month!

There is nothing arduous about the American squadron's duties, except an occasional early morning call. The French captain, who is the warm personal chum of every one of his subordinates, and calls them all by first names, gets his orders from General Headquarters several days ahead. Generally twice, sometimes three times a day, the squadron is directed to set out at a certain hour—it may be 3 a.m. or 7 p.m., but it is seldom in the night—to scour the skies for the enemy, or to protect a bomb-dropping group.

That's all they are called upon to do, for they fly the speedy little Nieuport biplane, king of all French aircraft, and hence are the "cavalry

of the clouds." Heavier, less swift and more cumbersome machines are devoted to bomb-dropping, or scouting, or regulating artillery fire. The Nieuport is never anything but an "avion de chasse" (aeroplane of pursuit) and its pilot's activities are restricted to finding and fighting the Boches. He rides alone, guiding his controlling gear with one hand and firing his machine gun, clamped to the upper plane over his head, with the other. Navarre, Guynemer, Nungesser and all the other aerial knights of France whose herosim is of world-wide renown fly the Nieuport.

"Giving them Nieuports was a great compliment to your compatriots," the squadron chief informed me, "but they deserved it. There are no finer flyers in the French service."

My visit to Escadille No. 124 took place a few days after the first great battle waged by the Americans in the air above Verdun, in which they brought down four German aircraft. Lieut. Thaw was away in Paris nursing the wounded forearm resulting from that scrap, and the tanned countenance of Kiffin Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., was still marked with red lacerations from the glass in his windshield shattered by a German explosive bullet. To prove that explosive bullets were used by the foe I was shown the gap in Thaw's gasoline tank and assured no ordinary bullet could have done it. It was certainly a large hole, and it nearly cost Thaw his life.

Thaw Feared He Was a Captive

"The gasoline just poured out in a flood," Cowdin explained, "and in less than a minute the tank was empty. Thaw was wounded, too, but although he was mighty dizzy he managed to spiral down on to a field which happened to be comparatively free of shell holes. He thought he was in the German lines and at first wouldn't believe the 'poilus' who ran out to help him when they told him they were French."

Before going out to the flying field half a mile from the villa for the afternoon flight, a spirited argument started between Cowdin and Victor Chapman of New York as to which of the Americans was responsible for getting into the recent fight with the Boches.

"I was just looking them over from a safe distance when I saw

you vol-planing down on them," Cowdin observed. "You're always trying to start something."

"Nothing like it at all," Chapman retorted, with a grin. "You had your machine gun in full swing before I was anywhere near them." "Victor, if I took the chances you do I'd get measured for a coffin right away," was Cowdin's comeback. "Every time I try to take things easy I find you getting the Escadille into trouble with a whole flock of Boches."

"Say, fellows," Rockwell's Southern drawl cut in, "don't you reckon if we hadn't started first the Boches would have finished first?"

These wise words terminated the discussion, for Rockwell, who alone with Cowdin holds the Military Medal, the foremost decoration for valor, generally gets listened to. A game bearing all the outward signs of poker was broken up and everybody started off for the field. It was then only about 4 o'clock and there was to be no flight until 6, but there are always odds and ends to be fussed over before one can safely take one's machine off the ground.

Clouds Derange Plans

Unfortunately for me, before flying time came the sky clouded over and the captain decided that instead of the squadron going off in a body, only his second in command, another young and equally agreeable Frenchman, should ascend.

"Can't I go with him?" asked Sergeant Norman Prince of Wenham, Mass., whose grandfather was the famous Mayor Prince of Boston, and whose father, Frederick Prince, is several times a millionaire.

"If you like," answered the captain. The two set forth, climbing upward into the darkening sky as only Nieuports can climb—a mile in seven minutes—and disappearing toward the north-east, where lay Douaumont and the Mort Homme Heights. The rest of us returned to the villa and prepared for dinner, to which I had been invited. Just before we sat down to table the lieutenant and Prince returned.

"Nothing doing," the latter reported. "Clouds too low to see anything. The artillery seems a bit livelier on the right bank of the Meuse, but I couldn't make out any infantry on the move. No Germans in sight except one flying very high 'way back over his own lines." The conversation at dinner was all aviation. To the air veterans—of

whom, besides those already mentioned, Sergeants Bert Hall of Eagle Pass, Tex., a former Foreign Legionary, and Glivas Lufbery of the Philippines were present—there had been added the day before my visit two neophytes in the persons of C. C. Johnson of St. Louis and H. C. Balsley of San Antonio, Tex. These youths had just completed their course of training and been sent to the front, but not yet down with the squadron. Both have been under fire before, however, having served with American ambulance field sections. They were eagerly extracting "pointers" from their more experienced messmates.

"So the best thing to do in attacking a Fokker is to keep looking around," Balsley was saying.

'Keep Eyes on Back of Head'

"You bet!" Cowdin rejoined. "Keep your eyes fastened to the back of your head."

"That's Navarre's strong point," Chapman explained, speaking of the greatest of French airmen, he who has brought down nineteen enemy machines. "He attacks differently every time, but he never forgets to see what's going on all around him. Above all, he keeps his eye on the other fellow's machine gun, and when it's aimed at him he isn't there any more. Also, he's quicker at aiming his own gun than a bad man in the West. But Navarre—well, he's in a class by himself."

"How about this German Boelke?" Johnson asked.

"Good man, but no better than lots of aviators on our side," replied Cowdin. "Until recently he's had a better machine than any we have, but our machines are getting better all the time. Boelke's machine is always painted black, so any time you see a black Fokker fly at it, Boelke is the only real star the Boches have at Verdun."

When, early the next morning, I saw that supremely romantic spectacle, the departure of an aerial

(Continued on Page 4)

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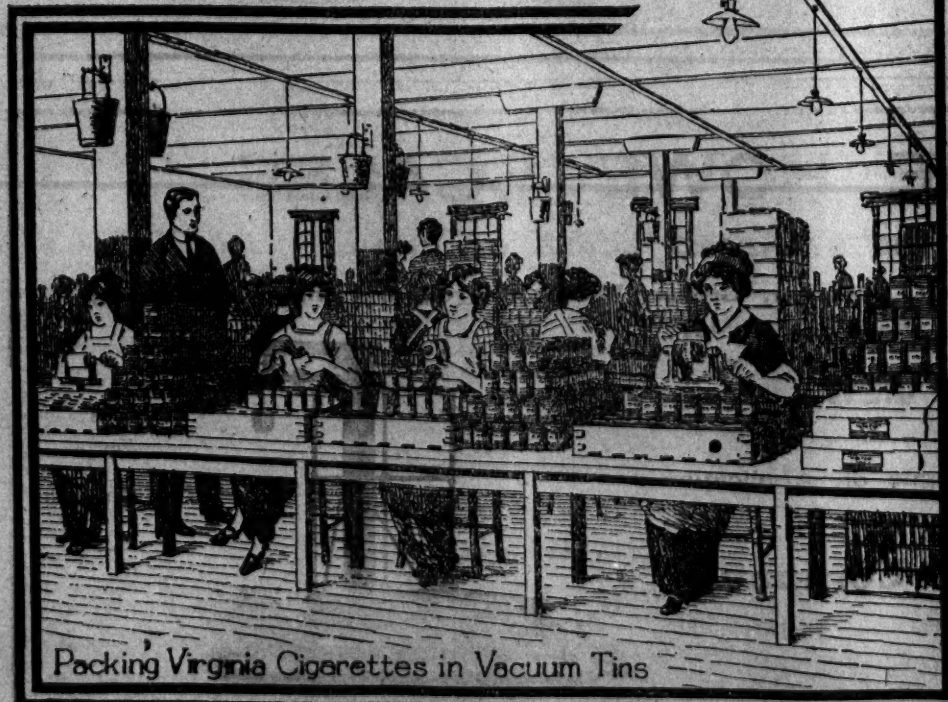
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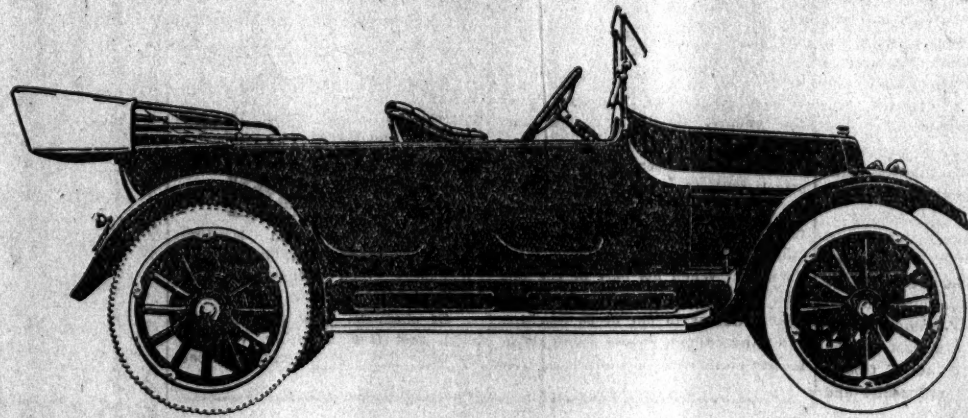
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PRETTY VILLAGE NOW DUST

Mr. Beach Thomas Gives Word Picture of Hard Campaign In France

By W. Beach Thomas

With the British Army in the Field July 13.—In Ovillers, on the left of our advance, our troops have fought a hand-to-hand fight for a week and more, gaining ground without a setback, though all the time till today the progress was measured by yards, or at most by chains. Twenty-two yards here may mean a mile elsewhere.

Ovillers is a village with a church in the middle and many good solid houses close together. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Ovillers has seen no street fighting, no house-to-house fighting, for the place of these things is no more seen. Today it would trouble you to find the church or any street or any house. The village has vanished more completely than Neuville St. Vaast or Souchez, through which the old padre walked without recognising the place of his life habitation. I speak the bare fact.

Yet neither is the substitute for houses a mere dusty knoll, for, like other townships hereabouts, Ovillers sprang from its own soil. Much of the stuff it was made of was dug out of the ground on which it was raised, so that the builders built downwards as well as upwards. It was not their fault that only the excavations now survive. The cellars and quarries and chalk-pits are become mortar-pits, machine-gun-pits, bomb-pits. The passages are trenches; and this tunnelled and chambered knoll is populated by a race of the most expert fighters in the world.

A traveller who discovered this buried city fight describe them—I speak after seeing many—as big, well-clad men fenced with all the tools of destruction that a scientific Mephistopheles could devise. Near the top of the ridge the tribe possesses a throne room, a deep, quarry-like retreat from which emerges, at any moment of full in the thunderstorm that has raged since July 1, a circle of machines which scatter some hundred bullets to the minute over any part you please of the valley below. Though this lair, among others, was long unscouted, our men have advanced past it without deviation, sometimes ducking, sometimes leaping forward, sometimes crawling, but always fighting forward.

Bodies Tired But Not Spirits

Some of the finest deeds have been done by men already tired to death by hours of struggle, and never have the men failed to respond to the "up and at 'em" call of officers, themselves often head-tired, leg-tired, body-tired—tired every way but in spirit. "You cannot beat the men of our New Army when they are well led," I quite a Regular soldier who was commanding them for the first time and in this affair.

I must not say quite how or where we have advanced in and round Ovillers, but some few deeds may be rescued from the obscure hurly-burly—deeds of companies, of groups, and of single soldiers. To the east of the Albert-Bapaume road some troops, principally recruited in Cheshire and Lancashire, were given an objective some 800 yards to their front, and while consolidating this patrol were to be sent to a yet farther point. The manoeuvre went according to the book, except in one detail. Everyone went too far, just as the padre of Souchez went too far, because the object of their walk was unrecognisable or had ceased to exist. There was no trench where a trench ought to be, had been, was till yesterday. As an infantryman said: "That is the worst of our artillery: they destroy our landmarks."

Heroic Little Band

Whatever the reason—mistake or keenness—the fact was that at dawn several platoons found themselves in a short piece of trench running like a half-crossed "T" across the chief communication trench. They were absurdly in advance, in the air, with the enemy on both sides of them. But they decided that it was a great place to see from, so they manned this cross of the T with guns and machine guns.

The enemy, of course, discovered them and telephoned to the artillery.

Seriously Wounded At Russian Front Nursing Soldiers



LADY SYBIL GREY

London, July 10.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly Governor General of Canada, was seriously but not dangerously wounded while with the Russian Red Cross at the Russian front, says a Petrograd despatch. During hand grenade practice a grenade exploded near where she was sitting and a splinter penetrated her left cheek and jaw.

who made good shooting. But in spite of losses they stood it, perhaps because they knew that read visible enemy would follow the shells; and it was so. Before the day was old little groups of Germans were seen gathering at a dozen places in front and on the flanks. On these they had their revenge; but the little party was soon whittled down to nothing, in a trench both blocked and opened out by shell fire. At last an officer and six men found themselves alone in the extreme edge of the trench thus: All they could do was to cut and run across the open, being the shortest possible path to the communication trench. Two of them, an officer and a sergeant, got safely through, formed a defence post, as far as possible, in the communication trench and prevented any further progress of the enemy. Last night the whole place was absorbed in our advance.

All through this ant-like, mole-like, or grasshopper advance through labyrinths, over which machine bullets swished unceasingly, we were killing the enemy, taking prisoners, and acquiring booty. I met on his way back a young officer who started the attack with 16 machine guns under his charge, and pushed so far forward that he feared the loss of some of his "toys." But the results were very different. When his part of the line was relieved he found himself the master not of 16 but of 20 machine guns and enough enemy ammunition to serve the additional quartette. No

great conqueror ever more enjoyed the vastest trophy.

There is time to tell one more history. A soldier—just an ordinary New Army civilian soldier—was cut off, much as the six soldiers in the cross-trench were cut off, and in the end found himself squatting in the mud at the bottom of a shell-hole alongside a badly wounded member of his platoon and quite surrounded by the enemy.

Night came, but he decided to stick to his friend. After many hours the wounded man began to grow delirious, and the other, the nurse, could do nothing else—though he apologised afterwards—than hit him on the side of the head, for the listening Boche began to throw bombs at the sound. As these fell one by one he soothed himself by saying in some idiom or other to his half-dazed, half-crazy friend, "Frits has missed us again; missed us again." After just thirty hours of this hide-and-seek our troops began to push forward again, and he was able, in spite of the exposure and weariness, to save both himself and friend. Every soon afterwards the same soldier saw another wounded man lying out and at once set out to fetch him in.

Such deeds must be unticketed for the present, but I may be allowed to say of the small section of front of which I had particular knowledge that nothing could have exceeded the dash of some Cheshire and Lancashire troops—many of them factory hands—or the persistence of the Wiltshire countrymen.

Thrills and Luxuries For American Flyers

(Continued from Page 3)

fighting squadron headed for the enemy lines. I thought of the kind of conversation I had heard the night before. Not a word that smacked of death had been uttered, not a syllable even that hinted any realization in the minds of these young Americans of the peril they so cheerfully face every day of their lives. Nor did they seem to be much interested in the course of the war—what American troops were doing in Mexico awakened far greater curiosity among them than the latest report from Gen. Joffre's headquarters. Above all, they are engrossed in their immediate job of killing Germans up among the clouds.

"Maybe Some Won't Come Back" "Well, they are all gone," said the grizzled Major in charge of the camp, turning to me as the last Nieuport became a pin-point and then vanished. "Maybe they'll all be back soon, but maybe some won't come back. That's why we none of us grudge them the toothsome dinner they enjoyed last night, nor the comfortable beds in which they sleep. When Americans risk their lives for France we Frenchmen like

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Before setting out for Verdun I returned to Bar-le-Duc and laid in a store of provisions. Two months ago, when I was the guest of the government, such trifles as food and drink caused me no anxiety. Our staff officer guides always arranged to have us lunch or dine with whichever general happened to be nearest. This time, however, although I had a staff automobile, I had no invitation to generals' feasts, and unless one carries food with one at the front one is likely to go hungry—that is, a civilian is.

It is a remarkable fact that for fifteen miles in any direction south of the Verdun front one cannot purchase food. Such peasants as continue to live under the big guns keep their food stocks very much to themselves, and of course the troops have no need to buy anything when even tobacco is plentifully furnished by the commissary.

However, my precautionary provisions were unnecessary, for a few miles from Verdun I encountered a unit of the field service of the American Ambulance Hospital, and was bidden to lunch with them. There were a score of the ambulance workers, with as many Ford ambulances, and most of them were college graduates or undergraduates. The contrast between their quarters and the splendid villa of the American airmen was sharp. We had lunch under a dilapidated tent which certainly would not have kept out much rain had the weather been bad.

"Where do you sleep?" I asked one extremely muddy youth.

"Over there," he said, pointing to a fleet of ambulances. "In the ambulances."

The "ambulanciers," chief com-

plaint, however, is that they don't get under fire often enough. The section in the Verdun region was transferred there a few weeks ago from the Pont-a-Mousson front, where they got shells and Croix de Guerres galore, being quartered within half a mile of the firing trenches. The village in which they are now stationed is seven or eight miles from the front proper, and most of their work consists in shifting wounded from field hospitals to railroad bases. Consequently they are bored. As evidence of which three of them, including Walter Lovell of Boston, the chief of the unit, have had themselves put into the aviation corps, and were expecting to begin training at the Pau school within a few days.

"Being so close to the front and yet hardly ever hearing a shell burst is just tantalizing," Lovell explained. "We'd all rather be in Paris than be 'embusques' here."

When they first arrived in the Verdun sector the Americans managed to sneak into the city itself, only a few miles off, quite frequently, but both the French authorities and the ambulance heads in Paris objected, and now, as one gloomy lad put it, "you can't even get a German helmet as a souvenir unless you buy it from some soldier." The members of the section, however, take their jobs very seriously despite these inconveniences and are very popular among the French Red Cross officials.

About three miles from the gates of Verdun a long bayonet in the hands of a short sentry brought my chauffeur to an abrupt halt. It was the first time since leaving Bar-le-Duc, incidentally, that we had been stopped. After assuring himself my

papers were "en règle," the sentry asked if I contemplated entering Verdun. I nodded affirmatively, to which he remarked:

"You'd better wait till after dark."

He pointed ahead, and down in the valley X of the Meuse, where lay Verdun, I could see the ground flecked with black patches of smoke. From various parts of the town itself columns of smoke were arising, evidence of fresh conflagrations. The noise of the explosions came to me dully because of the direction of the wind. It was like incessant thunder in the distance.

The chauffeur, however, knew another and safe road and a few minutes later we had reached the end of our journey. There was then only time, however, for a very hasty survey before it was time to race back to Bar-le-Duc for the night train to Paris.

There seemed to me little change in Verdun. It was still a desolate, shell-racked void, with not a single civilian left and fewer soldiers than were there in March. A good many more houses had disappeared under the German 380's and motoring about the masonry strewn streets was a more dangerous undertaking. Shells keep dropping aimlessly all

over the place. Candidly, I was glad to get out.

Back at the Bar-le-Duc station a hospital train was standing. On the side of one car the American flag was painted, and below it there was the inscription in French "Gift of Mrs. Houston."

After all, a very considerable instalment has been paid, I thought, on the debt Americans owe to the memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

WAR TO LAST UNTIL 1918

Col. Thord-Gray Says Drive On Somme May Not Be Decisive

London, July 10.—Col. I. Thord-Gray of the Eleventh Northumberland Fusiliers, in last night by the American liner Philadelphia, is here to recuperate from hard service at the front in France. He said he did not share the optimistic impression that the present drive of the Allies in France will mean the finish of the war in the fall.

"This drive is merely a phase of a campaign that may extend into next year," he said. "It is possible that the war may not end until the year after next. The great speed acquired by the British troops, however, may bring the finish nearer. The thing that has helped wonder-fully in increasing the efficiency of the Allies is swiftness in the manufacture of ammunition. The guns at the front will always have more than a sufficient supply."

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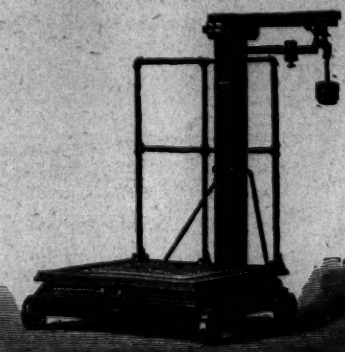
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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Sports Correspondence

More About Baseball

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir,—In reference to the statements and controversy recently given publicly in your column I would like to say that as a player in every game this season, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, and sometimes Wednesdays and Fridays, I have found that the committee and the Captain spend much valuable time planning to please the fans, sometimes to the exclusion of their own likes or dislikes of players. Therefore I cannot see why these so-called enthusiastic fans, who sound more like self-opinionated knucklers, indulge in super-critical attacks.

The work of organizing falls on a practically new committee from year to year, who have literally to build a new club and run it and I think they accomplish more than can be expected, judging from results. If there are any fans or players who have a reason to be annoyed by existing conditions why do they not communicate direct with the committee who are perfectly willing as always to please the majority?

I think it quite time to stop this crabbing at people who work a great deal more than others even suspect and to remember that it is very easy to criticize but a different matter to perform. Get out and boost the game and above all as a gentle reminder—between the fan sitting in the shade with a cool breeze and the player caving on the diamond in the field rays of the sun, there's a difference! Yours truly, "Ras."

Choosing Teams

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the following and send all answers to me at 31 Quinsan Road by Saturday noon:

Fans are earnestly requested in view of the forthcoming re-arrangement of the Blue and Red Sox teams to send in their choice of players for the respective positions with one alternate. In other words, state the names of two players who best fill one certain position on the team. Should one man seem to fit two positions, state it so as to help when allowing for possible changes in line-up later. Send at once to avoid delay in selection.

Yours very truly,

O. D. Rasmussen.
Temporary Captain, Blue Sox Team.

Lawn Bowls

Scotland v. The Rest

An eight rank match between the above will be played on the greens of the S. L. B. C. at 4 p.m., tomorrow. The teams will be:

Rank No. 1	
Scotland	Rest
A. D. Bell	L. Evans
W. T. Bassett	S. Hammond
A. N. Warrack	E. C. Emmett
J. McPherson	H. A. C. Allen
Rank No. 2	
J. Park	J. Scotson
R. A. Lawson	C. S. Pearson
M. B. Anderson	A. Samson
F. B. Wanner	F. L. Marshall
Rank No. 3	
G. McMurdo	C. Grew-Read
A. N. Otho	J. Quinn
A. Gray	E. Hunter
D. M. Graham	Albert Taylor
Rank No. 4	
C. M. Egan	G. H. Stormes
J. T. D. Selduff	H. H. Fowler
J. Valenine	W. Linton
Arch. Taylor	G. Sherman
Rank No. 5	
J. Burnsley	R. J. Bowerman
D. McAlister	W. S. Featherstonhaugh
Rank No. 6	
R. K. Hamilton	E. M. Reid
G. Dunlop	A. H. Hayward
Rank No. 7	
F. Ferrier	H. Veitch
J. MacDonald	J. E. Lucas
A. M. McGregor	J. J. Sheridan
D. Menale	F. Large
Rank No. 8	
J. C. Macdonald	G. H. Phillips
R. C. Aldenhead	W. Gater
J. Shaw	J. Frost
J. C. Thomson	R. Simmons
Rank No. 9	
G. L. Campbell	F. Jones
A. B. Stewart	V. Grundy
Angus Mackintosh	E. O. Thomas
A. S. Allan	P. H. Robinson
Reserves	
P. Anderson	W. Marshall
O. Alexander	A. A. Malcolm
J. R. Tweedie	T. Spring
G. M. Bloom	E. When
A. J. Ferrier	S. Green
W. D. Graham	W. J. Vine
J. P. Lowe	G. R. Whitmore
D. MacGregor	R. Phillips

Yachting

The first harbor race of the Shanghai Yacht Club took place yesterday evening at 5.30 p.m. The course laid out was as follows: Start at the Police Hulk line, down river, round sampans off Public Gardens, round U.S.S. Brooklyn, up river, round sampans again and French gun-boat Decade, all on port hand, back to starting line. Time limit 7 p.m. Three boats started, with the following result:

Violet	1st
Halkuan	2nd
Viking	3rd

Directly after the second race was commenced, the course in this case being the same, with the exception of omitting to go round sampans and the result was:

Violet	1st
Halkuan	2nd
Viking	3rd

Brooklyn Again Wins From Shanghai In Featureless Game

Committee Announces New Series to Include Honolulu For Next Week

Today, 4.30 p.m.: Honolulu v. Quilros

Brooklyn defeated Shanghai yesterday afternoon in a game that was as far from interesting from the standpoint of the Shanghai fan. The Brooklyn hitters pelted the ball all over the wet grounds, netting a total of nine hits. Shanghai secured one hit when Blanco knocked a single in the fifth. The score was 10 to 2.

The baseball committee announce another series of games commencing next Tuesday. It will be a three team series including the Red Sox, the Blue Sox and the Honolulu aggregation.

Yesterday's score:

Shanghai	
AB R H PO A E	
Holliday, s.s.	3 0 0 1 2 0
Hykes, 1b.	3 0 0 7 0 1
Morrison, 3b.	2 0 0 2 3 0
Rasmussen, c.	2 0 0 7 1 0
Woods, 2b.	3 0 0 1 1 2
Bowers, c.f.	2 3 0 0 0 0
Katz, r.f.	3 0 0 0 0 0
Blanco, l.f.	3 0 1 0 1 0
Swan, p.	1 0 0 1 0 1
Hadley, p.	0 0 0 1 0 0
Totals	22 3 13 10 3

Summary:—Bat on balls: off Swan 4, off Hadley 2, off Hunter 1, off Gabel 1; Wild pitches: Swan 1; Two-base hits: Heubel, Brenner, Hunter and Gabel; Struck out: by Hunter 4, by Gabel 1, by Swan 3, by Hadley 3; Passed ball: Eysinger; Officials: Ryan and Poland.

Lawn Tennis

S.C.C. v. S.V.C.

This match was played on the S.C.C. courts, on Wednesday and resulted in a win for the Club by 5 matches to 2.

An effort was made to secure representatives of every unit but owing to so many men being away only the following were represented: Medical Staff, artillery, Maxim Battery, "A" Co. (B.L.M.), Customs, Portuguese, Scottish Reserve and Motor car. The four representatives of the American Co. failed to put in an appearance.

It is hoped that, later in the season, a return match will be arranged, when it will be possible for all tennis players of note to take part.

Capt. E. L. M. Barrett and St. G. R. Clara beat Dr. J. E. Murray and W. J. Hawkins, 2-6, 6-6, 6-6.

L. R. When and Dr. Moore lost to E. Le-tao and A. J. Grant, 6-8, 6-6, 3-6.

C. D. Field and H. F. Gray beat V. H. Lanning and G. F. Forshaw, 6-1, 7-5.

C. E. Whitmore and W. C. G. Clifford beat H. D. Hillard and P. Weeks, 6-4, 6-3.

H. M. Gorton and J. S. S. Cooper beat M. A. Annett and D. Wanostricht, 6-2, 6-2.

C. C. Graham and J. Tiffin beat G. A. Thomson and C. E. M. Thomson, 6-2, 6-2.

R. W. Davis and W. A. Ray lost to N. Smith and H. M. Mann, 1-6, 4-6.

GERMANS AMAZED AT THE PROGRESS OF TSAR'S ARMIES

Thought They Had Stopped Advance in Volhynia and Galicia When New Waves of Russian Flesh and Steel Swept Upon Them

Berlin, July 9.—The eyes of Germans are turned today toward the eastern front rather than the western. The weight of the first onslaught in the west is believed to have been fully estimated and, in spite of whatever surprises British strategy may still have in store, public and expert opinion here is confident of the outcome. It is believed that the Sixth Army and reserves have the situation well in hand on the Somme front and that nothing can interfere with the progress of the Verdun campaign.

But in the east a great general offensive has burst forth all along the line from Riga to Rumania. Wave after wave of Russian flesh and steel is rolling against the Teuton dyke which stretches across the Russian provinces. Thrust follows thrust in constant succession, and no sooner do the Germans succeed in walling the advance at one threatened point than another menace.

Germans Mixed With Austrians

The most striking results thus far manifested have been in the leadership and distribution of the forces of the central powers rather than in the actual movement of the contending armies. With the exception of Gen. Franzer, commanding a small group at the extreme southern end of the line, the Austro-Hungarian units are everywhere interwoven with the German units.

At the very outset of the Russian offensive Gen. Franzer detached divisions to relieve the hard-pressed Austro-Hungarian units, and his operations are now mainly directed to the defense of the Carpathian forests and the passes into the Hungarian plain.

It is surprising no secret to say that the German leaders have been astonished at the recuperative powers of the Russians and their ready moving reserves of both men and munitions. Time after time it seemed as if the Russians must be knocking their last resources in snuff and that they would again collapse; but the Russian troops were losing their vim and striking power, only to throw a day or two later a new onslaught with fresh troops, freely supported by artillery.

Despite the various Russian gains, however, which were marked on the map of the eastern front make a comparatively small showing for such a colossal expenditure of blood and iron—no uneasiness is manifested here. The general offensive on all fronts simultaneously has compelled the Germans to discontinue their favorite railroad strategy, but the strategic defense the Germans have deliberately chosen on the eastern and general western front has so far proved adequate to hold up the allies' offensive and has not interfered with the continuance of the German assault against Verdun.

To such an extent is it true that the Germans still retain the strategic initiative and show no indication of relaxing their grip on the great French fortress.

Obituary

Capt. George Ingram

Word has been received here of the death of Captain George Ingram, late chief officer of the s.s. Sagittarius. His death resulted from shock while bathing in Chinwangtao harbor on August 8. Captain Ingram came out to China twenty years ago and was well known along the China coast. Prior to joining the Sagittarius he was in the employ of the China Merchants' Company and later of the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf Company. He was 42 years of age.

Mr. R. T. Bell

Yokohama, August 2.—Mr. R. T. Bell, who for the last twelve years has been Secretary of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, died last night. Deceased had been in failing health for some months, the cause of death being dropsy and complications.

Mr. Bell was born at Earsden, in England, on July 30, 1842, and therefore had just entered on his seventy-fourth year. At an early age he left England for New Zealand, and after several years there went to Australia. In January, 1899, he came to Japan with his wife and family, and has resided in Yokohama ever since.

Mr. Bell was of a very retiring disposition, but by his business colleagues and those who knew him privately he was very highly esteemed.

Mr. Bell is survived by his wife, a daughter (Irene), three sons (Messrs. R. G. H. S. and W. G. Bell), all in Yokohama, and a sister (Mrs. W. D. Burdick, of Vancouver). To the family in their bereavement the sympathy of many friends will be extended.

News Brevities

Three daylight robbers were abroad in the Louisa district yesterday morning. They entered a dwelling house at 140 Too Ka Loong and ransacked the place, getting away with three gold rings and several articles of clothing valued at about \$90. One of the trio was armed with a revolver and another with a clasp knife.

A formal announcement has been made here of the engagement of Miss Evelyn Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill of Tokio, to Mr. W. Haig of the British Embassy.

The body of a girl of about 16 years was found Tuesday wrapped in a blanket in a pool of water in the West Gate district. Upon examination it was found that death had been caused by strangulation, a stout cord still being wound tightly about the throat. The City authorities held an inquest and found that the girl had been murdered by persons unknown.

Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tinney and daughter passed through Shanghai yesterday on their way home to Peking from Japan. Dr. Tinney is attached to the American Legation in Peking. The family went to Japan to attend the wedding of the elder daughter.

Mr. S. J. Deeks returned to Shanghai on Wednesday, after a stay in Australia of nearly four months.

QUAYLE WINS DRIVE

A "hearts drive" at the Municipal Service Club last night resulted as follows: Quayle, first, 24; Keane, second, 27; Bull, third, 39.



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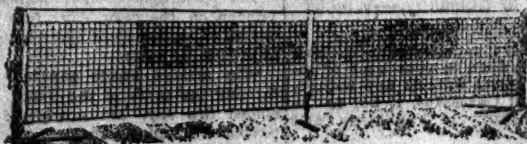
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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Rose Garden Dream of Admiral Ward and Its Fulfilment

To quote from Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "H. M. S. Pinafore":
"Stick to your desk and never go to sea."
And then you'll be the ruler of the Queen's Navy-vee.
And now to paraphrase the jingle to fit the case of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired:
"Stick to your ships and fight your country's foes
And then you'll learn to cultivate the red, red rose."
A few days ago, after forty years of wishing for and finally

building up one of the most famous rose gardens in New York, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ward placed on exhibition two thousand different varieties of roses, the proceeds for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Rear Admiral Ward and his wife have one hobby in common—roses. They are experts on the subject of rose cultivation; consequently the advice Mrs. Ward gives on this page about the care of rose gardens must be considered authoritative.

By Marie Coolidge Raab

Within a small conservatory of the Naval Academy at Annapolis a handsome, well-set-up young officer was carefully conducting an experimental pruning of a rose bush. Beside him his bride, petite and demure, watched the horticultural proceeding with interest. At the doorway a blue-clad orderly suddenly appeared, came to attention and respectfully saluted.
"Sir," he announced with automatic precision, "the officer of the day sent me over for that big blue book—'Modes of Procedure'."
The young officer bending over the rose bush straightened himself and faced the speaker.
"He did," he remarked with a laugh. "Well, you present my compliments to the officer of the day and tell him I left the book on his desk this morning."
"Very good, sir."
The orderly saluted and retired. "Modes of Procedure!" repeated the officer as he resumed his work with the rose bush. "If only there could be out and dried rules for the culture of roses as there are for the conduct of courts martial we might have a better chance for success with our roses. As it is," he continued musily, "the least variation in soil and climatic condition is bound to have its effect. A rose which would grow well in our yard might be a failure even a few miles distant."
"But so far all our roses have done well," protested his wife, "even if they have been largely experimental. To have a real affection for flowers means so much, you know. Sometime," she added, smiling up into his face, "when you are retired and we can settle down permanently on Long

Island, I should like nothing better than to devote my entire time to the study and culture of roses."

"And the collection of rare ones—specimens of all kinds," supplemented her husband, viewing with pardonable pride the success of his efforts at the rose bush before him.
Years passed. The little conservatory at Annapolis became, for the Wards, a thing of the past. The young officer was ordered to sea and then on foreign service. But in other climes were other roses. And for the dream garden of the future the young officer and his wife on their travels made choice of every rare and exquisite blossom they could find.

Then came glorious days in Southern France, that fairland of roses and sweet perfume, where Mrs. Ward devoted all her spare time to the study of rose culture. There, under the direction of the famous horticulturist, M. Penet, the sweet-faced woman who, as a bride, dreamed of a rose garden of her own, learned many wise methods of cultivating the blooms she loved so well. In imagination she already saw her rose garden complete at Roslyn, upon the very site of the roses which had bloomed in Revolutionary days under the deft and gentle care of her grandmother. Her husband shared her dreams.

Mrs. Aaron Ward's Advice On Rose Gardens

Spring planting gives the best results.

We prefer to prepare the rose beds in autumn and allow them to settle well before the spring planting.

Great care should be taken to have the beds of good soil and of a depth of at least two feet. We use only budded plants, except certain climbers which do equally well on their own roots. In planting, we prune back very severely, leaving at the most two or three eyes on weaker plants and not over five eyes on stronger kinds. After planting, it is well to cover, for about ten days, with loose hay to avoid the sun's glare or a possible late frost.

Constant cultivation of the ground until about the middle of July will add to the health of the plants.

Generally speaking, the most satisfactory class of roses are the hybrid teas. These are at their best from June 1 to July 20 and from September 1 until frost.

The only remedies used in our rose gardens are:

For mildew—If local on a few plants, dust with powdered

roses were becoming his hobby. Twenty years ago what had been for so long but pleasurable anticipation became in part a reality. That was when the Wards settled permanently at Willowmere. There, even though her husband was often at sea for long cruises, Mrs. Ward continued the charming work they had undertaken together, directing, supervising, actively helping in the care of the roses.

At last the dream was fulfilled. The young officer who once experimented with roses in the little Government conservatory at Annapolis, now a retired Rear Admiral, hospitably conducts hundreds of guests through his rose gardens annually. Every morning at 4 o'clock he is up and about the flower-bordered paths, guarding his treasures jealously. The happy bride, who still looks upon life through rose-colored glasses, is happiest when at work among the roses. Years of study and experiment have resulted, after all, in a general form of "Modes of Procedure" for rose culture. Some of these are outlined herewith for the help and benefit of amateur rose growers.

Mrs. Ward's suggestions, however, are qualified by the cautionary statement of her husband to the effect that all information is purely applicable to the soil and condition of the immediate neighborhood of Willowmere and is therefore, no guarantee of equal success being attained in less congenial soil and atmosphere.

sulphur. If more extensive, sulpho-tobacco soap.

For sucking insects such as aphids, this last will be found a most efficient remedy.

For fungoid disease in general we begin as soon as the plants are uncovered and pruned in the spring by spraying them with Bordeaux—full strength (six pounds sulphite of copper and four pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water). This is before the leaf buds open.

The same remedy can be used to advantage through July and August, but to avoid discoloring the foliage we then substitute ammoniated carbonate of copper, the so-called cupram, a well known formula. It is less efficient than Bordeaux and therefore we apply it oftener, say every ten days, from June 20 to September 10.

A suggested remedy for the rose bugs, which we have used with fair success, is four pounds of arsenate of lead and three pounds of glucose to fifty gallons of water. This disfigures the foliage and bloom very much, but if hand picking does not keep these pests down we almost prefer to sacrifice the bloom.

REFLECTIONS

Diplomas of Experience
Business Man (to applicant for job)—Have you a college diploma?
Applicant—No, sir; but I have several mining stock certificates that might be offered in evidence that I have been through the school of experience.—Puck.

The manager of a music hall was testing the abilities of a few candidates for stage honors, and this is how he let down one of the would-be funny men:

"Your songs won't do for me. I can't allow any profanity in my theater," he said.

"But I don't use profanity," was the indignant reply.

"No," said the manager, puffing his cigar, "but, by Jove! the audience would."—Tit-Bits.

A Hint

"When I don't want a man's attentions and he asks me where I live, I say in the suburbs."

"Ha, ha! Excellent; but where do you really live, Miss Brown?"

"In the suburbs, Mr. Short."—Atlanta Journal.

Wisdom of Willie

Mother (angrily)—Why didn't you come when I called you the first time?

Willie—'Cause I didn't hear you till you called the third time.

Mother—Now how could you know it was the third call unless you heard the other two?

Willie—Easy enough, ma. I knew it was the third time 'cause you sounded so mad.—Boston Transcript.

A Button-Buster

I got off a good joke on my wife, t'other day," admitted Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "She recited a sutlin' that she'd read in a book she got hold of some're, about 'Man's work extends from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done,' and it 'peared to give her considerable satisfaction. And I says 'Good reason why,' says I, 'she never gets started!'—Just like that. Yaw-haw! haw!"—Judge.



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Pathay, pref.....	6
Marine Insurance	

anton.....	\$395 B.
orth China.....	155 B.
nion of Canton.....	\$945
angtze.....	\$260

Fire Insurance	
China Fire.....	\$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	\$385 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
Shell".....	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Yochien.....	

Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls 11
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.70 B.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	\$127 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 70 S.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf...	\$82½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 94 B.

China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Wethaiwet Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
Si-wo	Tls. 140 B.

E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 120 B.
International.....	Tls. 100 B.
International Pref.....	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 75 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 65
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 33 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 93 B.
Fangtsepoos.....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Fangtsepoos Pref.....	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
	Tls. 101 B.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry..	\$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 4 S.
China Sugar.....	\$115 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9% B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 20% B.
Major Bros.....	145 S.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165.
Stores	

Sell & Rots.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	\$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	\$96 B.
Moutrie.....	000.
Watson.....	Tls. 6%
Weeks.....	\$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 12% I
Amherst.....	Tls. 1 % C.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10% I
Anglo-Dutch.....	Abs. 0 % Ab.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 38
Satu Anam 1918.....	Abs. 1.70

Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 4.90 B
Bute.....	Tls. 1.80
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.82 1/2
Chempedak.....	1ls. 10 1/2
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.60 B
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.40 B
Dominion.....	Tls. 12 1/2 A
Gula Kalumpung....	Tls. 9 1/2
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 19 B
Kamunting.....	1ls. 8 B.

Kapala.	140. 1 1/2
Kepayang.	135. 30 B.
Karan.	135. 10 1/2
Kota Bahroes.	112. 16 1/2
Kroewoek Java.	112. 18 B.
Padang.	135. 10 1/2
Pengkalian Durian.	112. 11 1/2
Pernata.	138. 7
Repah.	112. 140 B.
Ramagagas.	112. 115 B.
Seekoe.	112. 8 B.
Seemambu.	112. 13 1/2
Sensawang.	112. 17 1/2
Shanghai Kiebang.	112. 13 1/2
Shanghai Malay.	112. 7 1/2
Shah Malay-Pref.	112. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.	112. 12 1/2
Sungala.	112. 1 1/2
Sun.	112. 1 1/2

Shanghai Butter.	Ts. 11 1/2.
Shanghai Tallow.	Ts. 5 B.
Shanghai Kelantan.	Ts. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban.	Ts. 1.10 B.
Shanghai.	Ts. 2 1/2.
Ranah Merah.	Ts. 1.10 B.
Tebong.	Ts. 2.4 1/2.
Ulohr.	Ts. 2 1/2 S.
Zhangbe.	Ts. 6.35 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Ts. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.	Ts. 11 S.
Shai Elec. and App.	s2 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Ts. 86 B.
Shanghai Glass.	Ts. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar.	Ts. 30.
Shanghai Mercury.	Ts. 30.

landers, Canadians, Indians, and South Africans made a profound impression. Among the French troops, the Chasseurs Alpins and artillerymen, with the famous seventy-fives, and the Marines awakened a boundless enthusiasm. In all between ten and fifteen thousand men were in line and the parade lasted a full hour.	Percent age of loss by current depreciation	27.85	28.8
	Car miles run	78,655	67,000
It was an unforgettable moment	Passengers carried	1,828,100	1,182,600

cheers which everywhere greeted the British soldiers, whose solid formation and splendid carriage were indeed extraordinary. The Grenadiers, Scots Guards, Anzacs, Newfound-

currency depreciation	27.85	28.8
Car miles run	73,555	67.4
Passengers carried	1,328,100	1,132,500

Passengers carried	1,328,100	1,132,500
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	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$29,316.92	\$34,897.75
Loss by currency depreciation	7,778.49	6,790.40
Effective Receipts	\$21,538.43	\$28,107.35
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.85	28.85
Car miles run	73,655	67,400
Passengers carried	1,328,100	1,192,500

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,200,000

Head Office:

35 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hanoi Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colon Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fookhow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 45,000,000.00
Reserves.....Fr. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Montreuil Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh
Yokohama

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur:

Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. ROEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver.....15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang
Bangkok Johore Rangoon
Batavia Kobe Saigon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco
Calcutta London Shanghai
Canton Lyons Singapore
Colon Malacca Sourabaya
Fookhow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid).....Roubles. 45,000,000
Reserve Fund.....22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government.....3,500,000
Reserve Fund.....1,753,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Chanchun Kwantung Tientsin
(Kwan- Hongkong Tsingtau
cheen) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama

Daluy (Dairen) O-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Fund.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang
Bangkok Johore Rangoon
Batavia Kobe Saigon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco
Calcutta London Shanghai
Canton Lyons Singapore
Colon Malacca Sourabaya
Fookhow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital.....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital.....562,500

Reserve Fund.....550,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Canton Karachi Port Louis
Colon Kanchi (Mauritius)
Deli Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
Galle (Kalanatan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 50,000,000 (about £1,67,000).

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,237,150 (about £299,753).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Babel
Cherbon Pekalongan Telong-Tinggi
Djember Peking Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Teluk-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492

CHAIRMAN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital.....\$30,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital.....4,000,000.00

Liabilities.....\$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branche in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarap
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cherbon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Padang Wellington
Honolulu Paris Yokohama
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUANHU CHUN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up.....U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits.....\$2,828,983.77

U.S. \$5,878,983.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
Canton London Tientsin
Cebu Manila Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking
Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum

For 6 months at 4% per annum

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital.....H. \$32,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital.....H. \$1,357,550

Reserve Fund.....H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on August 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 15-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none

Cod " 14-16

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
11	5.30	Seattle Wash.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00	Boston, New York via Panama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	5.00	San Francisco	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
17	5.00	Tacoma	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
19	5.00	Boston & New York	Tayama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.00	New York via Panama	Empress of Russia	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
23	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	5.00	San Francisco	Tokyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	5.00	New York via Panama	Strathairne	Br.	Dollar Co.
29	5.00	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
11	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
11	5.30	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00	Kobe etc.	Laisang	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
17	5.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Armada Behic	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	5.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kanamaru maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.30	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	6.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
11	6.30	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	6.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	6.00	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
17	6.00	Liverpool via Cape	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	6.00	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
21	6.00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	6.00	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Glen Line
25	6.00	Genoa, London etc.	Knights Companion	Br.	B. & S.
27	6.00	Liverpool via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	6.00	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinlung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	P.M.	Ningpo, Swatow	Hsinlung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
13	A.M.	Ningpo, Amoy	Hsinlung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
13	P.M.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
17	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
17	P.M.	Takao, Fuzhou	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	11.30	Tungtung and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
11	12.00	Vladivostok	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
11	5.00	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
13	A.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
13	P.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
15	P.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
17	A.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
17	P.M.	Chetoo, Newchwang	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	M.N.	do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	M.N.	do	Loenyi	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Tehsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
13	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
14	M.N.	do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	M.N.	do	Loenyi	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Tehsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Loenyi	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Tehsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight light D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 10	Ningpo	Kiangtuen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Aug 10	Obinwangtiao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	WW
Aug 10	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	
Aug 10	New York	City of Durham	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 10	Hankow	Kiwo	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Aug 10	Hankow	Loenyi	1736	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 10	Hankow	Tehsing	887	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 10	Wuchow	Poochi	681	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 10	Hankow etc.	Kiangtuen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
10	Hankow etc.	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	Hankow etc.	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	Chetoo, Tientsin	Hsinlung	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
10	Ningpo	Kiangtuen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 P	Aug 5	Cruise	Ajax	Am	800	80	80	Pervers
11 A	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am	9215	20	600	Day
	Aug 6	Cruise	Quinos	Am	350	2	200	Strait

*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Laigrie and Decolles, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafo Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 11th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. on the same date. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 12th inst. at about 12 o'clock Midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOI AND SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. J. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW AND AMOI.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Volund, August 13. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO AND NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonah, Capt. J. Mackill, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The L.C. s.s. Laisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chetoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlotta	USA
Aug 9	Japan	Adaguan maru	1816	Jap.	M. B. K.	MEKW
Aug 9	Hongkong	Anhui	1816	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8808	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 9	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Hickmets	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 P
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	3809	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Aug 8	Swatow	Hunan	1438	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 9	Hankow	Hsinlung	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 9	Hankow	Honglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co.	
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangyung	1400	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Tacoma	Kotsu maru	202	Jap.	Dodwell	PWE
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangyung	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 10	Hankow	Melida	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Melida	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 22	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOCW
May 24	Cruise	Pauline	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 P
Aug 8	Hongkong	Pembroke	723	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 9	Swatow	Pootung	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 9	Vladivostok	Poltava	1990	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 P
July 30	Tientsin	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
Aug 9	Hongkong	Sikang	1840	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 3	Japan	Shokwa maru	1826	Jap.	Saton Shokai	USB
Aug 8	Cruise	Store Nordiska	696	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 P
Aug 8	Japan	Somali	4193	Br.	P. & O.	B IV
Aug 9	Chetoo	Shantung	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Aug 1	Hankow	Take maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Aug 6	Hankow	Tuckwo	1024	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Aug 6	Chetoo	Toonah	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 9	Japan	Yeioku maru	879	Jap.		MEKW

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poochi left Poochow for Shanghai via Wenchow on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong, is due at Woosung at noon today.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Miyazaki Maru, with mails, may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about 3.30 a.m.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Esang left Swatow for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinlung left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Poochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Laisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny.—Mr. E. Hooper.

Per C.M. s.s. Poochi from Poochow.—Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Shea, and Mr. Stokes.

Per L.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Miss. Kolmeiner, and Mr. T. R. Jones.

Per Geddes and Co's s.s. Tehsing from Hankow.—Mr. King, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Strollman, Mr. Bland, Mr. Green, Mr. Hierfolier, Mr. and Mrs. Astill, and Capt. Gosett.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Nanking.—Mr. F. Cunningham, For Kiukiang.—Miss L. d'Aquino, Messrs. L. d'Aquino and G. E. Strutt, For Hankow.—Misses Byerly and Cook.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong.—Messrs. Roxburgh and L. H. Greenfield, For Canton.—Mrs. Lamoureux and child.

Launch Services

TODAY
The last launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafo Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S. M. R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R. V. F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

9.—The typhoon, with increasing speed, advances towards Formosa, and the Meluco-Simas. Very low pressures in China, between the Sikang and the Yangtze klang. Breezes of the N. quadrant start blowing along our coasts, to the S. of Shantung.

10.—Very damp weather at Shanghai. Pressure falling anew. Showers begin during the night and increase in the morning. Wind veering from N. N. W. to N. N. E.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, August 10, 1916.	
WEATHER.	4 a.m. 9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mms	751.05 758.77
" " inches	29.57 29.62
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0.41 -1.73
Variation mm. for 12 h	-0.60 -1.31
Wind. Direction	SW
" " Force	2
Miles	1.2 5.0
Temperature	25.4 26.9
" " Centig.	77.7 80.3
Humidity	100
Nebulosity: 5-10	10
Rainfall mm	-
Rainfall inches	-

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsang & Co.
Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroid-
ery Merchants. Specialities,
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices
Moderate.

10666

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise
that he has established himself as
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is
in a position to carry out the dif-
ferent classes of Civil Engineering
Work, such as Mapping and laying
out of Sites for Factories, Schools
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications
and Estimates for Factory Build-
ings and Godowns, for Wharves,
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for
Bridges and Roofs and for work
relating to Railroad and Road
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,
Plain and Reinforced Concrete
and Steel.

Hans Berents.

Civil Engineer,

Member of Norwegian and
American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road

10630

**Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this Branch, will be closed
from the 31st July to the 12th
August, both days inclusive, during
which period no transfer of shares
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Bill Smith

Bill Smith playing
tennis with a Coozie
Chinee—

On Bill's serve the
score stood exactly
"Love, Three!"

Then Bill drank a
full quart of "Elephant
Head."

And the rest of the
evening quite easily led.

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

PILSENER IS REFRESHING

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Declaration

WHEN I was in the Shanghai-
Hangchow train on the way to
Shanghai this morning, I read a
Shanghai newspaper which reported
that a large quantity of opium
was found in the Monyin Hotel
(Hupei Road). The paper also
pointed out that it was a matter in
connection with my personal move-
ments. I am quite surprised how
such a case is alleged to have my
concern. I came to Shanghai by
the s.s. Athos, with one servant
and seven packages of the following
descriptions:—

Two trunks containing clothes.
One case containing books.
One case containing marbles.
One string-basket containing
necessary articles.

Two bundles containing blank-
ets, quilts, etc. (one belonged to my
servant).

That is all.

It is true that some of the
passengers on board the steamer
are my countrymen, but it is equally
true that they have their own
official affairs, and none of them is
entitled to be my attache.

One fact more. When I left
Yunnan, the French Consul there
gave me a special passport, in which
it was clearly stated that I took
one servant and seven packages of
luggage on my return to Shanghai.
This passport amply proves that I
have no connection with any person
or persons in the said steamer.

On the 5th inst., I arrived at
Shanghai, and the representative of
Taoyin Chow met me at the wharf,
and brought me to the Monyin
Hotel, with the seven packages of
luggage referred to. After a short
rest in the Hotel, I drove in a
carriage to my house No. 31 Min
Tak Lane, Rue Eugene Bard,
while the said luggage was also
removed to the above address from
the Hotel during the same day.

Thus, it evidently shows that
neither I nor my servant have ever
lived in the Hotel, nor put in any
or all of the said luggage there for
keeping purposes. And it evidently
shows also that the report made by
the Shanghai newspaper is absolute-
ly untrue.

With regard to the concealed
opium in the Hotel, I deem it
expedient to request the British
Police Authorities to make a
thorough investigation, and to
enforce a severe punishment upon
the person or persons responsible
for such evil doing.

CHANG YAO-TSENG.

9th August, 1916.

10674

**The Sparkis Aerated Water
Factory, Ltd.**

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest
process

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision

Office & Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road
(near Corner Range Road).

Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.

50 " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers 10007

Horns! Horns!! Horns!!!

Call and inspect our new stock of motor car horns, just
received from America. A horn for any and every make of
car—electric horns, bulb horns or hand horns—brass, japanned or
nickel-plated. Get a horn for that car.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

40 Bubbling Well Road,

Phone West 1234.

SMOKE

HADJIYANNI VUCCINO'S CIGARETTES

All sizes and prices

Send 30 cents for samples

The China Trading Co.

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Shanghai.

Special prices to Storekeepers.

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

**Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.**

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

8724

Change of Address

**The International Import
and Export Co., Inc.,**

have removed from

28 Nanking Road

TO

82 Szechuen Road

Tel. 1670

A. 12

NOTICE

THE public is hereby notified that
we have resigned our posts in the
Bank of Territorial Development
as Director and Accountant
respectively.

Kiar Tchen (Chin Char)

Chang Yi Ou.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1916.

10648 A 11

OFFICE TO LET

Nice, large and bright room,
NANKING ROAD.

Apply to Box 168, THE
CHINA PRESS.

UNFURNISHED ROOM

with bathroom attached, to
let in Nanking Road, from
the 1st September. Apply
to Box 168, THE CHINA
PRESS.

J 18

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well
Road from this date, August 1,
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,

Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking
Road.

10674

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

HIRING DEPARTMENT

Reduced Rate per hour—\$4.00—for 5 seater cars

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

For Hire by the Day, Week or Month.

Terms on application.

Prompt and efficient service.

Open day and night.

Up to date cars

Ask for Hiring Department Phone No. 3809

NOTICE

The public is hereby
notified that if anybody
finds two Russian pro-
missory notes of 500
Roubles each, signed Neci
Ferdinandowar, they
won't be counted as
money.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—

66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

B. Dieden & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr.
Nils Linder's connection with our
firm ceased on the first of June,
1916.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1916.

HOLDO STROMWALL,

Representative.

10656 A 11

**The Comparative Law
School of China,**

Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10659

EDUCATIONAL

A LADY desires to give lessons in
English to Chinese ladies or
gentlemen. Terms and particulars,
apply to Box 164, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10650 A 11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a
and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end
of December. Apply to The China
Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10
Canton Road.

10654

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 72 Broadway Terrace,
four-roomed residence. Apply to
10 Yangtsepoo Road.

10629 A 12

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detach-
ed residence, five large rooms
sewing room, tiled bathrooms
kitchen and servants' quarters,
tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty
Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10676 T. F.

**HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue
Massenet, near French Park, 6
rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bath-
rooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden
tennis, etc. 101 Ave. du Roi Albert,
5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd.**

10676 T. F.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 8482

10608

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing
the Park. Nice room facing South,
with full board, and all comforts
at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, central location near
Bund, two very well-furnished
large airy bedrooms, separate bath-
rooms. Suitable for married
couples or bachelors. Excellent
table. Moderate terms. Apply to
Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

10663 A 11 13 15

TO LET, Western district, fur-
nished flat, consisting of three
rooms, facing south, with modern
conveniences. Apply to Box 172,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10666 A 13

TO LET, one very large room
with small room, facing garden.
Bath-room and verandah attached.
Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling
Well Road.

10657 A 23

**BELLE VUE HOTEL, Woo-
sung Forts, one furnished bedroom
with bathroom to let. Apply to
Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.**

10632 A 12

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

10678 A 21

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a for-
eign residence, with garden, in
Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards.
Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10620 A 11

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 12, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

10671 A 13

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a
hard-working young man as office
assistant; six years experience,
with good knowledge of book-
keeping, shipping and insurance,
also Chinese. No objection to out-
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Apply 474 Nanking Road.

10622 A 11

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English nurse or nursery-governess
for one little girl. Apply "D," care
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Frenchtown location desired; near
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10635 T. F.

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THE CHINA PRESS.

10667 A 17

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Eurasian lady, 18 to 23, view
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